

HAWAIIAN STAR.

SECOND SECTION

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1911.

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SOUTH AFRICA ALSO HAS HER RACE AND LABOR PROBLEM

New York Sun: The question of immigration is rapidly becoming one of the most important in the South African Union. It assumes this importance because it involves the controversies over education and language, the relations of the white and colored populations, the dominance of the black race, and the demand for unskilled labor, in fact most of the problems before the new Government. While the introduction of settlers from Europe would go far toward disposing of some of the controversies, the readjustment, it is held, would be more favorable to British than Boer interests. For this reason the recent statement of Prime Minister Botha in London that South Africa needed immigrants of the type that laid the foundations of Canadian development was controverted by another member of the Cabinet, General Hertzog, a strongly conservative Boer leader, who declared that he could not see what good immigration would do the country.

The shortage of unskilled labor, which was met in the urgent crisis of the reconstruction period by the importation of indentured Asiatic labor, is already recurring, and will become more acute as development proceeds. To have remained dependent upon this labor would have been to help build up a colored nation instead of a white nation. The realization of this was what animated most of the opponents of Asiatic labor. They declared that they objected as much to Kaffir as to Chinese; they wanted to get rid of both regulations and special measures which made control of the natives easy, in fact their purpose was to force employment of whites by making colored labor hard to get and difficult to manage. To have left the door open would have brought an Asiatic immigration that would have been a greater menace than the hordes of blacks, because the Asiatics are in many respects a superior race, and the nearness of South Africa makes it a natural outlet for the superfluous population.

The colored labor of the country itself is becoming an uncertain quantity. The colored men, of whom there is a considerable number, especially in the Cape province, are, unlike the black

natives, not contented with unskilled labor. They aspire to be artisans, and the threat of their competition with white artisans is considered with seriousness, for they are industrious and sometimes extremely capable. While the colored man is thus slowly but surely entering the field of skilled labor, the white man, the "poor white," owing to his contempt of unskilled labor, is becoming unfit for any labor.

The "poor white" is the product of the conditions of South Africa. The preponderance of the native laborer has led the white man to refuse to do work which in other countries is the natural province of the white laborer. This does not, however, preclude the presence in South Africa of a large class only fit for unskilled work. The climate is friendly, and the "poor white" lives without any visible means of support. "He becomes incapable of exertion," says a recent writer: The descends rapidly to a condition of almost animal degradation; his numerous children run wild in the woods; the evils of his existence multiply with his own appalling fertility." Instead of being any value in solving the problem of labor he is a burden to the country. Stress has been laid upon this fact by the opponents of immigration. They say that it supports the tradition that in Africa manual labor is unfit for the white man. But with the Asiatics barred, the white laborer unfit for work, and the colored laborer abandoning unskilled labor, it has become imperative that some one be found to do the work.

In his own stronghold, Natal, General Hertzog found that his statement in opposition to General Botha was unpopular. The enterprising people of that colony wanted settlers. So he recanted and now says that he desires the introduction of the "proper class of immigrant." From the very exigencies of the case an immigration under prescribed method of selection will be the outcome of the present controversy. And it seems evident that some of the most serious social problems of the new country will be in the way of solution if South Africa can attract immigrants who will bring with them a determination to maintain the dignity of manual labor and will live up to this determination.

INTER-ISLAND HAPPENINGS

Six Committed for Rioting.

HILO, August 15.—Deputy County Attorney Heen returned last Thursday from Kapoho where he succeeded in getting six Koreans committed on a charge of rioting. The trouble took place in one of Henry Lyman's camps on Sunday, August 6. It appeared that a Japanese had made up his mind to live in a camp occupied by Koreans, and he moved in with all his worldly goods. The Koreans objected to his presence, and the Japanese called a police officer. The officer advised him to move out for the present, and the Japanese began to remove his household goods. He discovered that a mattress was missing, proclaiming in a loud voice that the Koreans had stolen it. The accusation so angered the men from Korea that they fell in a bunch on the unfortunate Japanese and beat him with hoes, shoes and wooden guns which they used to drill with. The officers and a couple of assistants sailed into the melee, and, after one of the assistants had received a black eye in the fray, the row was stopped.

Does Hilo Need a Guardian?

Hilo Tribune: Marston Campbell is quite right in his suggestion that the matter of the removal of the armory should be discussed in a manner other than controversial. Criticism of the plan need not necessarily take the form of vituperation of Campbell. That official gives a number of reasons which are apparently eminently satisfactory to him, why the armory should be moved. He insists that the result will be to the ultimate betterment of Hilo. However, even if Campbell's arguments were absolutely sound in this respect, he should remember that he is employed to carry out the wishes of the people, not to be their guardian. If the people of

Hilo are unanimous (as they are with the exception of a few interested parties) that the armory should remain where it is, Mr. Campbell may be absolutely convinced that we are damphools, and it is quite possible that he is right, but as a public servant it would seem proper for him to carry out the wishes of the community, not to tell it virtually that it is so benighted that it does not know what is best for it, and therefore must have its matters settled from Honolulu.

Harem Skirt in Honolulu.
Kohala Midget: A female wearing a "harem" skirt has been seen walking through Honolulu town. Needless to say it attracted a lot of attention, also a greater number of remarks. What will be the next move of the neighboring "hobble" skirt? Such is rivalry for fashion!

Troops Going to Hilo.

HILO, August 17.—According to letters received by Manager S. E. Wright of the Volcano Stables, the plan proposed by the Herald and taken up with Brigadier-General McComb, that troops from Honolulu should make a practice march on this island, will bear fruit next week. It is expected that two companies of troops from Fort Shafter will come here by the next Mauna Kea, and more definite news of this should be here by the Claudine of Sunday. The men are reported to have contributed towards the expense of the trip and will take in the volcano as part of their annual work.

Hawaii Herald: There is a great deal of talk in town at present in regard to a special celebration of the Fourth of July for next year and many suggestions are being made, among which is one which is of especial in-

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The Onlooker

By the Man
at the
Tailor Shop

I never saw a greater disposition to hush things up than I did when the Star sent out an inquiry about the milk scandal at the Kalihi Receiving Station for lepers. One of the most reputable city officials said that the cows owned by a certain man in Kalihi were in the habit of wandering down to the Kalihi station and were partially milked by lepers before they were driven back to their owner's shed, where the rest of the milking was done. He said he heard from the city physician's office that this had been occurring and that the request made to the Territorial Board of Health to build a fence which would keep cattle away from the Receiving Station, had been ignored. It was said that Dr. Moore, deputy city and county health officer, had made the report and the request to President Mott-Smith. Yesterday Dr. Moore showed the greatest reluctance to speak about this matter to a reporter. He finally admitted that the condition had existed, but said that the lepers had not been getting any of the milk since the first discovery. Dr. Moore admitted, however, that the cows were still running loose and that the owner had been threatened with the loss of his license unless the animals were kept within bounds. He further said that any cattle found in the public roads in the vicinity of the station, would, in future, be hurried away to the pound.

How long lepers have been milking these cows and leaving the milk that they did not take to be added to the general supply of Honolulu, I cannot say. But it seems to have been going ahead for a long time and this in spite of the half a million inspections made by the employees of Mott-Smith. Where that over-worked and incomparable health officer, Dr. Pratt, was all the time, Heaven only knows.

The Advertiser makes light of the charge that it is again tampering with the news and to show how little the gravity of the offense appeals to it, it came out this morning with 360 words of alleged "cablegram" about the English railroad strike which it did not receive by wire and cannot prove by the production of the original text. All it had besides the afternoon budget were a comparatively few scraps of its own which, with the aid of its celebrated library, it built up into a flamboyant story. Instead of 360 words it may have received fifty, though that is improbable. The other dispatches on the page were either fluffed from the afternoon papers where most of the morning journal's news comes from, or was expanded from an actual but limited service. The Advertiser gets no more dispatches than the Star does, but by aid of the air pump, it makes them appear as big as those of the mainland papers.

But I wish particularly to refer to the light and airy way with which the Advertiser evades the Star's challenge to prove that it got a cablegram about six cruisers and a torpedo flotilla coming here for maneuvers under command of Rear Admiral Murdock. The real news about the ships, four in all, with eight destroyers, reached the afternoon press day before yesterday. The Star printed the news as it came. The Bulletin added some purported special correspondence with no signature, which added to the fleet. The Bulletin did this to try and make its readers think that it is getting more news than the Star, when, as a matter of fact, both papers get exactly the same service and divide the cost. The Advertiser not only stole the Bulletin's real news but its bogus stuff as well, and then added a lot of untelegraphed matter of its own, thus giving to a small medium of fact a great embellishment of fiction. In other words, it humbugged its readers; it intentionally printed false news, and it made it impossible so far as it went, for any reader to get at the exact situation as the Associated Press reported it.

Yesterday the Star challenged it to show the original fleet dispatch, if it had any. If the Advertiser could have done so, it would, but there is one thing it does not dare publish, it is the basis of its purported cablegrams. That paper has never met a challenge to prove up during this whole controversy. In answer to the Star's clear attack on its veracity wherein this paper said, "if mistaken in its opinion the Advertiser can set it right by producing an actual dispatch." The Advertiser replied as follows:

"If the Star is mistaken in its opinion, The Advertiser may easily set it right," remarks that frank little journal. However, setting the Star right gets monotonous and if we continue to let it run along in its own way concerning cablegrams and other things for a little while longer it will have to excuse us.

And that is the best answer anybody can expect from a paper brought to bay. It is practically a confession that it has imposed upon its readers. It is a confession that the Advertiser prints as cable news, stuff that it does not receive—as for instance its circumstantial story of the ratification of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

Yesterday, to top off with, the Star published an Associated Press special showing that the Advertiser-Bulletin version of the fleet dispatch was clear humbug. But still the morning faker finds it inadvisable to try and defend itself—it can merely try, in its clumsy way, to turn the subject.

The housing of the police in Honolulu is the same as it was in the early days of Kalakaua's reign. From the start, the idea has been to keep the police in a central station and send the reserve men out when called for, in addition to keeping the others on beats. The same was once the case with the firemen. The town was small enough in Kalakaua's time to permit reliance on a central fire station, but eventually new stations had to be set up in various parts of the town and there is a demand for more. Only one station remains for the police. Inhabited Honolulu now stretches from Ocean View to Fort Shafter; it runs out beyond Diamond Head and far up the Mauna valley. A policeman called to hurry to a given place may have to go miles. The situation has perhaps been improved by the system of police telegraph, but the distance from center to circumference is too great for the effective use of the police force.

The Supervisors might well consider whether the time has not come for two police annexes, one located somewhere in Kalihi, and the other out where it can easily communicate with Waikiki, Kaimuki and Mauna valley. Then if there is a police call from any part of the town the response may be twice or three times as quick as it would be under the present system.

Will the tuberculosis authorities in Hawaii consider giving the "maggot cure" a trial?

It has been ascertained that the gases which arise from the maggots of the common blow-fly are a cure for consumption, and this is the way in which the discovery was made:

In various parts of England maggots are bred and sold as "gentles" for anglers' bait. In the breeding sheds very unpleasant odors arise, and it is asserted that persons suffering from consumption, who spent some time in the sheds, experienced great relief.

An analysis of the atmosphere revealed the fact that its principal constituents were ammonia and trimethylamine.

Ammonia and trimethylamine, even in weak solutions, destroy microbes after a few hours' exposure.

These fumes evidently, when inhaled, come into contact with the tubercle bacilli, and reduce their vitality, or may even kill them.

The fumes do not injuriously affect the human organism. In consequence of this report, plans have been prepared

NATIONAL GAME SIDETRACKED THE COTTON SCHEDULE IN CONGRESS

(From the Congressional Record) not going to tell him. He did not send in his dollar yet, either. The House being in committee of the Union and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 12812) to reduce the duties on manufactures of cotton— Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the caucus (laughter): Yes, caucus; because we are all together on these remarks that I intend to make. Following in the footsteps of our leader on this side of the House, I rise to a question of personal privilege. There are some members on the opposite side of the chamber who have been accusing me for the past few days of being a party to what they term a "steal," a kind of bunko game. They state that I advertised a baseball game, took their money, and then did not hold the game. Now, if this is true, it is a matter of personal privilege, then what Mr. Bryan said about the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Underwood) was not a marker to what has been said about me upon the opposite side of the chamber. (Laughter.) Mr. Norris. It is a matter of personal profit, perhaps. (Laughter.) Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey. Well, a coming from Nebraska the gentleman is well qualified to talk on that subject. (Laughter.) But this time the proceeds go to the Washington playgrounds. Of course, personally, I prefer that Jersey City should get them. Now, there is going to be a ball game notwithstanding the efforts that have been made by the gentlemen of the opposition to prevent it, because we not only have a nine on our side, but we went over this afternoon and dug up nine live Republicans that we are going to play on Monday. (Applause.) Mr. Cox of Indiana. What is the price of admission? Mr. Kinkead of New Jersey. The three-thirty on Monday next at gentleman from Indiana wants to Georgetown oval and we want your know what the admission is. I am presence and your coin.

(Laughter.) I am peculiarly unfortunate in the time that has been allotted to me. It is along toward half-past five o'clock, and I ought to be out getting some pointers from the Washington team, and for the benefit of those who remain I want to say that the Nationals won the first game today, 3 to 1. (Applause.) Now, in order to be sure that the game will be properly conducted, and that our opponents will have at least a chance to win, knowing the superiority, as manifested in the past, of the Democrats in the national game, we have concluded to leave the choice of umpires with our Republican brethren. You understand now why I addressed you as gentlemen of the caucus. However, we stipulated that one umpire should be a former member of the House, a man who was qualified to lead the Republican forces on a memorable occasion two years ago to defeat. He has since had further honors thrust upon him and is now governor of the state of Pennsylvania, John K. Tener. He is coming down here to umpire the game, and if a Republican from Pennsylvania is not good enough for the members on that side of the House, why we will take a Democrat from Texas. (Laughter.) He was our choice. We selected him ourselves, then we left to the Republicans the selection of the other umpire. They wisely concluded that in order to be absolutely sure that we would get a square deal on the bases not only have a nine on our side, but they would select the Hon. Victor Berger of Wisconsin. Mayhap this is a subtle bid for the Socialist vote. That is all that I have got to say about this matter of personal privilege, except that the game starts at three-thirty on Monday next at Georgetown oval and we want your presence and your coin.

for the accommodation of patients, and a Leeds gentleman has offered to give \$10,000 towards the cost of erecting proper buildings in the "maggot farm."—London Daily Mail. There seems to be no valid reason why a "maggot farm" should not be a great success if started in Honolulu, and it is well within the bounds of possibility that in course of time Honolulu will have her St. Maggot's Hospital.

The experiment could be conducted more inexpensively here than in colder countries for the maggot farm could be of an open air nature instead of the hot-house variety which is necessitated by the inclemency of the English climate, and it could be operated all the year round, whereas in England maggots could only be bred, even under glass, during the three warm summer months.

All that would be necessary would be to form an enclosure surrounded by bleachers on which the tubercular patients could sit and inhale the health-giving atmosphere to their heart's content. The infield would be piled up with dead mules, horses, condemned cows and other carcasses and the sun would do the rest.

Electric light could be installed and there could be evening sessions for those whose work prevented them from attending the maggotry during the day.

The element of sport might also be introduced and leagues formed, points to be awarded for endurance and staying powers.

Should this idea catch on we may expect to read an item something like this in the morning paper (breakfast-table edition):

"The Oahu Junior Inhalation League opened its second series at the maggotry yesterday afternoon, the contest being watched by a large number of spectators who occupied the grandstand erected half a mile away, through field-glasses and telescopes. The competing teams were the Chinese and the Haoles. The former took the lead from the start and the form they displayed indicated lifelong training. The Haoles never really settled down despite the fact that they were liberally equipped with quart bottles of perfume, and patent nose-holders. Their decisive defeat, by the score of twenty-three whiffs to nil, may be attributed to the presence on the small patch of Jumbo, the elephant which recently died on the hands of Fakemaster's Mammoth Menagerie and Circus, and which was purchased by the league management for a song. Next week's game will be between the Fertilizer Works and the Tannery Toffs and the chances of the teams are conceded to be even."

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ARMY AND NAVY

New West Virginian Captain.

Captain Holsted, commander of the U. S. station ship Pensacola at San Francisco, has been appointed to the command of the United States cruiser West Virginia, to take the place of Commodore Orchards, lately retired. Captain Holsted, who is a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed from that state, has been in the United States service since October, 1879. He only recently received his promotion from the position of commander to that of captain.

With the departure of Commodore Orchards, the crew of the West Virginia will lose a much valued and respected commander. During the three years he has commanded the ship he has endeared himself alike to officers and men, who both claim that

they have never been led by a more thoughtful officer. Born in and appointed from the state of Missouri, he has climbed from very nearly the foot of the ladder, entering the service in June, 1873. His latest promotion was made only ten days ago, when he was raised from the rank of captain to that of commodore. As soon as his successor arrives, the commodore will leave, presumably for his Missouri home.

THAT ETERNAL QUESTION.

Willie—"Pa!"
Pa—"Yes."
Willie—"Teacher says we're here to help others."
Pa—"Of course we are."
Willie—"Well, what are the others here for?"—Chicago News.